

Bombay Gazette.



A D V E R T I S E R.

VOL. 37.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1826.

No. 1875.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 11th Inst.

A FEW Dozen of Hodgson's Beer,
well up in Bottle, Gold Seals and
Keys, Earrings, and Silver Waist Buckles.

A Case of Fish Hooks, No. 3 to 13.
Shot Belts, Stirrup Leathers, Heads
and Reins, and Martingales.
White Hot Water Plates, Dishes of
Sizes, Baking and Vegetable Dishes,
and Dessert Plates.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
A Single Poled Tent and Rowties.
Meadows Street, 10th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE

On Commission,
A NEW
MADRAS BUILT
BUGGY,
PRICE, Rs. 700.

AND
AN ELEGANT,
ENGLISH BUILT
LANDAU,
AND HARNESS

THE Property of a Gentleman who
has no further occasion for it.
PRICE, Rs. 2500.
Meadows Street, 10th May 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
AN INVOICE OF
MacLachlan's
ELEGANTLY FINISHED

Saddlery,

JUST IMPORTED PER EXMOUTH,
COMPRISING

VERY light & neat Shaftoe Saddles
& Bridles Complete. each Rs. 100
Ditto Ditto with Shiffacy bits .. 105
Suits of Horse Clothing 60 to 70
Body Rollars 15

Stable Collars. 7 and 12
Curry Combs and Brushes, Martin-
gales, Surcingles, Heads and Reins,
Girths, Stirrup Leathers, &c.
Meadows Street, 10th May 1826.

Kempt and Co.

HAVE Received from England by
the late Arrival.
Tytler's Illustrations of Ancient Geo-
graphy and History—with a Map by
Captain J. B. Seely.
Bombay, 10th May 1826.

For Sale.

ON MODERATE TERMS,
A DESIRABLE small Retreat ad-
mirably adapted for a small Fa-
mily or a Shooting box & capable of
being extended. It is situated on the
Salsette side of Mahim River, and close
to the Ferry between the Islands of Bom-
bay and Salsette: has attached and de-
tached Gardens well stocked with Fruit
and other Trees &c. There is a small
quantity of Furniture which may be
taken with the Premises.

The Terms as also the Title deeds.
may be viewed on Application to Messrs.
BAXTER and CO.

Bombay, 10th May 1826.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF
1826.

TICKETS to be had at the office of
Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUN-
DERS, Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 10th May 1826.

NOTICE.

MR. PATRICK STEWART. Exe-
cutor of GEORGE TAYLOR
being about to close the Accounts of the
Estate, all persons concerned are hereby
apprized thereof.

Bombay, 5th May 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday the 15th Inst.
POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BID-
DERS
AT THEIR ROOMS.



Country.

TWO very high
Cast ARAB HORSES,
lately arrived and
never been in any
ones possession since
their arrival in this

Bombay, 10th May 1826.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
FOR READY MONEY
At the next House,
NEAR THE APOLLO GATE,
AT NOON

To-morrow, Thursday the 11th Inst.
THE undermentioned condemned
Spars, landed from the Brig Gre-
cian, viz.

One Bowsprit,
One Fore Mast,
Two Top Masts.

Bombay, 10th May 1825.

MESSRS. REMINGTON, CRAW-
FORD and CO. as Agents in
Bombay for the *Alliance Fire Assurance*
Company, continue to issue Policies on
all descriptions of Property renewable
yearly, half yearly, or quarterly at the
option of the Assured.—The rates of
premium and further particulars may be
known on application to Messrs. RE-
MINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 10th May 1826.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT LYALL has been
admitted a Partner in our House,
and the business will be conducted under
the firm of SHOTTON MALCOLM
and CO.

SHOTTON & CO.

BOMBAY,
6TH MAY 1826.

Freight to China,
AND TO SAIL
WITH AS LITTLE DELAY AS POSSIBLE,
THE SHIP



EXMOUTH,
Captain Samuel Owen,

HAVING a part of her tonnage dis-
engaged, those wishing to secure
the same will please to apply early to
**ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND
CO.**

Rampart Row, 10th May 1826.

For Freight & Passage
TO
(ENGLAND,
THE SHIP



PYRAMUS,
OF 500 TONS,
Capt. John Brodie,
(LATE OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
SERVICE.)

IS hourly expected to arrive here from
London, and will be despatched to
that Port without delay.

The Pyramus has excellent accommo-
dations for Passengers and carries an
experienced Surgeon.—Plans of her
Cabins may be seen, and further parti-
culars known on application at the Office
of Messrs. **ADAM SKINNER AND
CO.**

Bombay, 10th May 1826.

For Freight & Passage
TO
LONDON
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP.



DARIUS,
OF 400 TONS,
Captain Thomas Bowen,
LATE OF THE SARAH.

IS Daily expected from England and
will be despatched early in June.

For particulars apply at the Office of
Messrs. **PATRICK STEWART and
Co.**

Bombay, 10th May 1826.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017



GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH APRIL 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 132 of 1826.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Medical Department, in consequence of the temporary formation of the Golundauze Battalion, but no Commission is to be issued, as this must be liable to the same contingency as provided for in respect to the Commissioned European Officers of Artillery (see No. 104 of 1826.)

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Assistant Surgeon James Bryden M. D. to be Surgeon, on the Augmentation of a Golundauze Battalion.—Date of Promotion 6th March 1826.

Bombay Castle, 3d May 1826.

No. 133 of 1826.—His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Bradford, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be Commander in Chief of the Company's Forces serving under the Presidency of Bombay, having this day taken the Oaths as second in Council of Bombay, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council orders and directs that all Officers and Soldiers on the Establishment of Bombay do obey Sir Thomas Bradford, and that all returns be made to him as Commander in Chief accordingly.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Bradford, is to take his seat as President of the Military Board in virtue of his appointment of Commander in Chief.

Major General Samuel Wilson will resume the Command of the Presidency Division.

No. 134 of 1826.—The unexpired period of the extended furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Captain G. P. Le Messurier, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 14th of January last, is cancelled from the 2d March, the date of his return to this Presidency.

No. 135 of 1826.—Lieutenant W. A. Crawford of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Calcutta, on private affairs, for a period of eight Months from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 3d May 1826.

No. 106 of 1826.—A General Order by the Officer commanding the Forces, dated the 21st of February last, directing Lieutenant J. Grant, of the Artillery, to take charge of the Assistant Quarter Master General's office at Baroda, is confirmed.

No. 137.—The following Promotion is sanctioned.

H. C. REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

1st. Lieutenant William Morley, to be Captain vice Auldjo invalided.—Date of Rank 12th April 1826.

No. 138 of 1826.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Recruiting for general service be discontinued from the end of the current month. The General Orders of the 4th of February (No. 49) and the 25th of August (No. 269) of 1825, are accordingly rescinded.

No. 139. of 1826.—The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeon having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship *Exmouth* on the 29th ultimo, and having produced certificates and covenant of their several

appointments on this Establishment, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them assuch from that date. Mr. G. Hutt, cadet for the Artillery, is promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and the gentlemen for the Infantry are promoted to Ensign. Date of Rank to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.

No. 617.—Mr. George Hutt.

Infantry.

No. 529.—Messrs. George Henry Leaviss,
" 540 " George Fuljames,
" 607 " John Harris,
" 615 " Frederick Nathaniel Vaillant,
" 629 " Edmund William Cartwright,
" 630 " John Edward Frederick,
" 666 " Alexander James.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Robert Foulerton.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1826.

No. 140 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel H. Rainey, of the Royal African corps, is appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief from the 2d Instant.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

26TH APRIL 1826.

Lieutenant M. Houghton to be Secretary to the Marine Board, and also to officiate as Assistant to the Superintendent of Marine and Marine Judge Advocate until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

24TH APRIL 1826.

Mr. Philip Bacon, Assistant Register to the Court of Adawlut of Surat.

NATIVE PRESCRIPTION FOR CHOLERA.

MR. EDITOR,

Newspaper recipes are seldom of much utility; for I believe they are oftener quoted than administered, & I suspect deservedly. And with respect to the one I now send you, (pro bono publico) I have never tried it, but it has been given by "native medical practitioners," with a success, they say, beyond that of our Opiate Prescription.

The Bang is the *Cannabis Sativa* of botanists: the common hemp plant of England. It is cultivated in this country in small quantity for its Narcotic properties alone. I have not learned that hemp is ever extracted from it. Every part of the plant seems to be more or less intoxicating; but the leaves and seeds are the parts most esteemed. It is added to tobacco, it is smoked alone, it is an ingredient in the stimulating sweetmeats; it is made into a drink to increase the energies of life, and heighten its enjoyments. And travellers seat themselves by the way side, and prepare their draught, and being strengthened, set

out with renovated spirits, and strength,—much as in a certain country we wot of, travellers step into a "public," and take a drop of usquebaugh,—sometimes diluting it with water.

The Shemal, or Sumbhaloo, is the *Agnus Castus* of monks, the *Vitex Negundo* of Botanists, the Fomentation leaf plant of Hospitals, and the Chaste Tree of plain English speakers. Its Medicinal powers appear to me, not so great as to entitle it to much confidence in any formidable disease. But it enters into the composition of very many formulae, used by the natives in internal diseases. And as it is a plant which abounds every where, and at all events will not do harm I see no reason for throwing it out, until its utility be proved. The Huldee—it gives colour—but I suspect little more to the composition.—To many native prescriptions Turmeric is like ghee to food, "without ghee who can eat food? without huldee what can medicine do?" The pepper, so far as its weak powers go must be useful. But neither in it, the shemal, the huldee, the goorh or the Assafoetida, ought much confidence to be placed. It is the hemp leaf which is the active ingredient in this formula.

I am induced to send this receipt for Newspaper promulgation, and this commentary on it, because I have lately heard of a well meaning man, who at a distance from home, expended all his stock of Medicine in gratuitous aid to others, and was then himself attacked with cholera, and without an effort to save himself, laid down and died. Now here is an article which can be had in every inhabited village, and if there be not time to weigh out and pound the different ingredients in the formula, a portion of bang leaf, could be bruised in a little Spirits, and drank off every ten or 15 minutes, until its effects are apparent. The bulk of 1½ or 2 grs. of pepper and of the leaf, would be equivalent to the quantity ordered for a dose. I think—but it is but a thought,—that it would be a small one.

I had rather ask the bunaya from whom I bought it, how much a person could swallow without injury, and take that and repeat it; for altho' the Hindoo Narcotic eaters can bear greater quantities of Medicines of this class than those unused to them, yet in such a formidable disease, no time ought to be lost in fiddling with petty doses.

RECEIPT.

Bang.	6 parts.	Hemp plant (European.)
Kala Mirchee	1 do.	Black Pepper,
Huldee,	1 do.	Turmeric,
Shemal ka putta	4 do.	Chaste tree leaf,

Let these be pounded in a mortar, and reduced to a very fine powder, which should be passed through a sieve, (or otherwise freed from the coarser parts.) To this powder add 24 parts of goorh, to which one part of Hingh

(Assafœtida) has been mixed. Form into a soft mass, of which from half a scruple to a scruple, according to age, is a dose (a scruple would make 4 large pills,) giving thereafter from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{2}{3}$ ds. of a glass of Daroo. i. e. Any strong spirit. Repeat this dose until the vomiting and purging cease. Sometimes one dose is sufficient, but frequently, when the case is severe, from two to six are required.

The exhibition of Opium, say the Native practitioners, in Cholera, occasions oppressed respiration and tension of the abdomen.

I shall only add, that a Medical Officer of high rank, experience and attainments, who had an ample opportunity of ascertaining its effects in the hands of the natives, entertained a very favourable opinion of this prescription.

I remain
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
S.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon's. 1 | 104. to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta. 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras. 30. do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

B O M B A Y.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH MAY 1826.

On Wednesday last, we gave a list of the passengers on board the H. C. new Ship Abercrombie Robinson, Capt. Innes, which arrived in the afternoon of the same day, after a passage of 109 days.

Shespoke the Brazilian Frigate Piranga, Capt. Shepherd, for Bahia, in Lat. 20° 52' South, Long. 29° 06' west; & by her, despatched letters for England.

The following information has been brought by the Abercrombie Robinson.

The Asia, Stevenson, for Bombay, sailed from Portsmouth 27th of December.

"Darius, Bowen, for Do. Downs 27th of December.

"Fortune, Moor for Do. Greenock 23rd December.

The following Ships were Loading at London for this Port, and were expected to sail early in March.

Columbine, Tuit, of 300 Tons.

Diadem, Cotgrave, of 310 Do.

Atalanta, Johnson, of 343 Do.

Loading at Liverpool.

Norro Castle, Smith, of 345 Tons.

His Majesty's Ship Warspite 74 Captain Carrol, was to sail from Portsmouth early in January for India, having on board Admiral Gage, appointed Commander in Chief in the East Indies, in room of Rear Admiral Bingham Deceased.

On Saturday a letter arrived from Bushire, containing information of Khorasan having been invaded, by 40,000 Uzbek Tartars, whose rapid progress

over the country caused general dismay and consternation. Meshed the capital was taken by surprise, and the whole military force in that part of Khorasan under Persian dominion, being inadequate to its defence, the Prince was compelled to send express, for assistance from his father, the King of Persia.

Whether reinforcements have been promptly supplied, we know not; but if Khorasan is considered worth a struggle, the Persian troops will probably be kept on the alert for a considerable time, as the Uzbek Tartars are not the only people to be dreaded in that quarter; Runjeet-Sing being mindful of the late encroachments made by the Prince of Korasan, when Herat fell into his possession. Thus stimulated by feelings of jealousy, if he has not been working secretly to obtain auxiliaries, he would scarcely neglect so favourable an opportunity to retaliate, while the attention of his enemies is diverted, and their only disposable force engaged, by an enemy formidable from numbers and the celerity of their movements.

A nobleman of high rank had been sent to Sheraz, as Mehmandar to Col. Macdonald, with orders, that the greatest attention and respect be paid to the Envoy.

The King had left Sheraz for the season, and proceeded to Sultanah.

In conformity with the Proclamation prohibiting assistance to the Greeks, two vessels were seized when ready to sail from London, laden with arms and ammunition &c.

If this system is to be pursued, it ought at least to be exercised with impartiality, and its field of operation clearly defined; but the practice of our English Government in these transactions, is as much at variance with the principles of justice, as the proclamation itself is with the spirit of our constitution. It is a notorious fact, that while the Greeks are deprived of every benefit, which the friends of humanity in Great Britain have endeavoured to procure them, their oppressors are assisted with all that English ingenuity can invent, or English artisans supply. Stores of all descriptions are exported to Egypt, without restriction; and steam vessels are provided for warlike purposes; while English Engineers, Mechanics, and Soldiers, are allowed to work in Egyptian arsenals, manufacture implements of war, and direct Military operations.

Is such conduct consistent with those liberal principles, for which our present administration has been so frequently extolled? Is it consistent with the integrity of a great nation, bound by a public avowal of strict neutrality? Or even with the selfish prudence by which that avowal was dictated?

We may be told that prudence governed the councils, which refused

stores as a gift to the beggarly Greeks, who could not afford to pay even their prime cost, in order to sell them at a handsome profit to the Egyptians. True, as regards immediate profit and loss, the present measures may be found some what advantageous; but what is to be said of that prudence, which supports a nation rising in opulence at the expense of our mercantile interest?—actually teaching our rivals in trade, those arts which alone can enable them, effectually, to cope with us in the marts for Asiatic produce; and neglecting one, struggling for liberty, till others reap the honour of her emancipation from bondage, or aggrandize themselves at her expense?

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED BARODA 3D MAY.

The new Chapel in the Cantonment at Baroda was opened for divine Service on Sunday the 30th April, having been previously consecrated, when in an unfinished state, by our late revered and lamented Bishop, on the 20th of March last year, when his Lordship past through Baroda on his visitation Tour.—This is the third Protestant Church which has been consecrated in Guzerat; and altho' only originally intended as a Cantonment Pandal to be applied instead of the public Barrack for religious uses, the taste and talent of the Engineer have enabled him, from his extreme anxiety to build something creditable for the sacred purpose to which it was designed, so to economize the small sum appropriated for the Building, as to secure all that could be wished for; either as to appearance or Comfort; so much so in short, that the late Bishop even in its half finished state was pleased beyond Measure at his success, and begged a Copy of the Plan and Estimate for his Guidance, in case of similar Buildings being required on the other side of India.—It is a very simple unadorned work, in a nearly classical Gothic style, and has very much the appearance of a College Chapel or Hall. The interior Dimensions from East to West are 85 Feet in length, and 28 in breadth, and the length of the Transept, which gives the crucial form, from North to South is 56 feet,—the Northern projection of this, forms the Vestry 15 feet by 13—and the Southern, a Recess of the same Dimensions for the Font—the Height of "the embowed roof" is 19 feet, altogether insufficient of course, for the other Dimensions; but here Economy forbade grandeur, though it could not debar Taste.—The utmost use has been made of the slope of the Roof to gain a Cove for the Ceiling, which again, is further carried up betwixt the beams, so that their appearance, which in any other style of architecture would be a miserable Defect, absolutely here becomes a Beauty, by giving the precise appearance of a Cathedral vaulted Roof, supported on arches springing from Corbels carved in Arabesque in the Walls, and meeting in Rosettes in the centre ridge, in particular, the arching where the Nave and Transept intersect, deserves attention, as a proof of how much may be done with little means, when the Artist is in earnest, and

knows what he is about;—the windows are finely proportioned, and of the acutely pointed Gothic style—they are formed of Venetians and divided by a single Mullion, the upper portion within the arch is glazed in gothic Taste, with panes fitted into carved wood Work forming a Quatrefoil and four of those Figures which the Heralds call Goute's, but for which I know no commoner Epithet, unless I used a vulgar one, by quoting the Resemblance of a Tadpole; without however these Windows being "storied or richly dight"—there really is a "dim religious Light" cast through the Chapel, and the Extent and style of the Building, with the strict Propriety and Taste in the fitting up of the Altar, the Pulpits and Pews, obtain for it completely the air and Locale of a Christian Place of Worship.

Those who had the Happiness to hear Bishop Hebers Eloquence in these walls then bare and unfurnished, might almost in Fancy hear his impressive address when he used with such singular felicity the, sublime expression of the Patriarch "Surely this is none other than the House of God, and this is the gate of Heaven." a Passage which from its beauty, and its appropriateness, and in Remembrance of the exalted Character (alas! too early lost) who used it, and applied it to the spot, I should like to see engraved on a marble slab and inserted into the wall, and were I a person of sufficient importance to propose a Measure for the Public, I would suggest its being done by a private subscription.—The outer View of the building is inferior to the Coup d'œil of the Interior, it is however pretty, in spite of the red tiled Roof, for which there was no Remedy. Four gothic gables, two of which appear on whatever angle it is seen, form the prominent objects of the Building—the Eastern contains three fine windows, the western two, and the grand door, with an ornamental Quatrefoil within a circle in the pediment—the northern and southern have each one window.—The Roof is everywhere prolonged several feet over the Wall, and supported on pointed Arches, so as to form Cloisters, (or as we should term it in Indian Phraseology a Veranda) 9 feet broad. This is a great defense for the body of the Chapel, from damp or heat, and finishes the gothic Character of the architecture completely.

The grand Error generally, in gothic Buildings, and which has produced such incongruous masses of masonry at such vast expenses, has been Ignorance of the principals of the Order, and mistaking the Ornaments for the grand features; this for a time threw the style into neglect, but fortunately it is again in fashion, for it is in fact the least expensive, as it is for religious purposes eminently the most appropriate; and whoever sees this cheaply raised, and unassuming specimen, will regret that any other should ever have been attempted, and will pay a well deserved tribute to Capt. Waddington's Taste, judgement, and accurate perception of the useful and beautiful.

It has of late been much the fashion to underrate the value of public opinion; we are therefore gratified by a few symptoms of returning respect for this offspring of freedom, when nearly exploded as an ignis-fatuus, a dangerous

bugbear, to mislead the weak, or frighten the virtuous from the path of wisdom and rectitude. Among these few happy symptoms, the following grateful acknowledgement of approbation publicly expressed, is deserving of notice.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND THE WIMBORNE SCHOOL-BOYS.

[From the *Bath Herald*.]

As the Lord Chancellor passed through Wimborne last month, on his way to Encombe, he was cheered by the young gentlemen of the Grammar-school in that town: in consequence of which his Lordship was pleased next day to address the following note the master, the Rev. J. Mayo:—

"*Encombe, August 31.*"

"SIR,—I felt very kindly the attention which the young gentlemen, educated at your school, thought proper to express when I left Wimborne, yesterday. I am aware that it was a tribute to the office I hold, and not to myself personally; but it gratified me, because I feel the importance of instilling into the minds of youth, principles, which, if acted upon in after life, would essentially promote the usefulness of men called to stations of great public importance.—Do I take too great a liberty in requesting a holiday for these young gentlemen? I add, Sir, that I am sensible of the respect due to the person under whose care their principles are formed. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,"

ELDON."

To which the annexed answer was returned:—

"*Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Wimborne, Sept. 1825.*"

"MY LORD,—I am desired by my pupils to express their grateful acknowledgement of the kindness with which you have been pleased to notice, and accept their humble attempt to discharge a duty which they are constantly taught to regard as one of the first they owe to society 'To honour and obey the King, and all that are put in authority under, him,' This duty becomes a source of the highest gratification when stations of great public importance are rendered more eminently distinguished by the patriotic character of those who fill them; permit me therefore, my Lord, to observe that young as they now are, never will my pupils find a more suitable opportunity for the manifestation of these principles than when they endeavoured to express them towards a nobleman, to whose zeal and firmness in upholding the British constitution in church and state, both the King and the people are, under Providence, so highly indebted. I read your Lordship's letter to them yesterday morning, when they received with the greatest pleasure the tidings of the holiday you so kindly proposed. I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your very obedient servant,"

"JAMES MAYO."

These precious specimens of drivelling and servility have naturally excited the notice of the press. The *Times* says, "it seems that when the Lord Chancellor was passing through Wimborne, some schoolboys, under the care of a Mr. Mayo, were facetious enough to cheer the noble and learned Earl. In the case of other people, we might say that most things are valued in proportion to their scarcity; but with his Lordship it seems otherwise, inasmuch as that article which Lord Eldon loves most dearly is said to be one in which he most abounds. However, his Lordship was

sufficiently smitten, either by the novelty of an expression of regard for his person, or by the intrinsic weight and importance of this solemn approbation bestowed upon his politics, to write a letter in form to the reverend pedagogue, wherein his Lordship is pleased to declare himself "gratified by such a tribute, because he felt the importance of instilling into the minds of youth, principles which, if acted upon in after life, would essentially promote the usefulness of men called to stations of great public importance!" Mark the *sequitur*, gentle reader: the huzzaing of a pack of schoolboys when a Lord Chancellor drives by them, is an index that they have been imbued "with principles which are hereafter to promote the usefulness" of the said Learned Lord, or his successor. The deuce is in it if this be not making the most of a good thing! Nor can it be doubted, that as right principles tell well in the proper quarter, most country schoolmasters who are members of the Church of England, will instil the practice of three-times-three for my Lord Chancellor so long as there is virtue in birch. What else, unless it be a love of Chancery abuses and heavy purses, the learned Lord can have meant by dragging the word "principles" into such company, we cannot just now imagine. However, the urchins had their reward—not, indeed, that anything so vulgar as a fifty pound note was enclosed in the letter to Mr. Mayo, to be divided for pocket-money among the boys—that would have been too like a piece of every-day Cockney good-nature, besides teaching youth the nonsensical notion, that loyalty is, and ever has been, recompensed by riches. No; his Lordship proposed, with much delicacy, a remuneration, which must have proved agreeable to all parties without being a tax upon any—he begged a holiday for the young gentlemen, and added his own 'respect for the person under whom their principles (again) were formed.' It pleases us to be told, that the Noble Lord has means of furnishing the reverend teacher of right principles with a substantial proof of his respect, at no very great distance from the scene where it was earned.

The *Chronicle* observes, that "his Lordship, very justly considering that schoolboys never cry hurrah without some very sufficient provocation, was filled with gratitude for so rare an honour as a schoolboy's cheer, and he accordingly indited an epistle to the master of these virtuous little gentlemen, in which he gives expression to his sense of the favour conferred on himself, and also of his gratification at finding that such excellent principles were instilled into the minds of the young gentlemen educated at Wimborne. This is done, however, with a becoming modesty. It was not me the children cheered, says his Lordship, it was my office, the pure abstraction of a Chancellor, the seals, the things that cheer me, but it gratified me because of the principles which the hurrah displayed, principles which, if acted upon in after life, will essentially promote the usefulness of men called to stations of great public importance. Oh, it is a fine principle to hurrah a great man; it promotes not only the usefulness of men, which is a thing never considered in these cases, but it promotes the man himself, and it gets holidays for children, as will be seen from the sequel. We took fright when we came to the latter paragraph of the Chancellor's letter, thinking that he was

going to do a rash action, to tip the boys; but we had no cause for our alarm, as for the present he only gives them a holiday. The parents of these little gentlemen will do their offspring a great injustice if they do not educate them for the Bar, as his Lordship will doubtless make the now little masters, Masters in Chancery, Commissioners, &c. &c. in good time, some twenty years hence, when they are of an age to 'strike root into the pockets of the people.'"

Assassination of Alexander.—On the Emperor's return from the Steppes of the Crimea, and before he quitted Taganrok, a succession of fetes was given. In one of these a water party was formed on the sea of Azof, which bathes the walls of the town. The conspirators contrived that the imperial boat should be manned entirely by themselves and their friends. The confident Monarch embarked before a gazing population, and the boat rode gaily, with the shouts of thousands from the shore to fill its sails and to cheer its return. But when they sailed, and she was solitary on the waters—when no eye could see, and no ear could hear—with a struggle, or in calm despair—'midst the curses of unmasking foes, or in deep silence, a mental voice alone thundering "Retribution!" the Autocrat of half a world was strangled. Indisposition, sudden illness, apoplexy, any thing which could justify the muffling of the person, and prevent the assembled people from seeing that they only welcomed the corpse of him, whom they had seen a few hours before issuing forth in splendour and in power, enabled the conspirators (whose numbers, rank, and influence, may be estimated by the fact) to conceal the murder of the Emperor. How soon his death was made known, and whether the pretence of illness was maintained, future accounts will manifest; but these details, as far as they extend, are considered to be correct representations of a catastrophe, whose momentous effects the whole world may now shortly feel.—*Morning Post*

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from on board the *Dorothy*, which left Bombay in November last, dated at St. Helena (the 15th of January) where she had arrived in safety. The *Larkins* from Calcutta had also arrived on the 13th and the *Madras* on the 15th with Sir E. Paget on board.

It appears a Savings Bank has been established at St. Helena.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Major J. Thomas, 6th Regt. Inspecting Surgeon Strachan.
Captain J. Forbes, 20th Regt. N. I.
Assistant Surgeon J. Cunningham.
Cadet C. A. Hawkins.
Assistant Surgeon Charles Ducat.
Cadet Richard Hughes.
Lieut. J. E. G. Morris, 24th Regt. N. I.
Ensn. H. James, 20th Rt.
Ensign C. J. F. Pottinger, 17th Regt.
Lt. Qr. Mr. G. L. G. Jacob, 2d Grend. Rt.
Ensign J. D. Hallett, 3d Rt. N. I.
Lt. G. Candy, 3d Rt.
Ensign E. Marsh, 9th Rt. N. I.
Captain A. Grafton, Surveyor of the Deckan.
Lieut. N. Campbell.
Lieut. T. Graham, 2d Gr. Regt.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. Jas. A. Crosby, 9th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. J. F. Arnot, 2d Grs.

Superintg. Surgn. George Ogilvy, Poonah Divs.
Lieut. W. A. Wall, 20th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. W. Falconer, Sub Assist. Comy. Genl.
Lieut. A. R. Wilson Brigade Major.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 3d, His Majesty's Ship *Tamar*, Captain J. J. Gordon Bremer Esq. from Bushire 21st April.

Do. The Hon'ble Company's Ship *Abercrombie* Robinson, Captain John Innes, from the Downs 13th January.

Do. Ship *Shah Byrangore*, Captain J. Coroc-kett, from Bushire 21st April 1826.

Ship *Asia*, J. Stevenson, Commr. from Ham-burgh, left 2d and Portsmouth 27th Dec.

Passengers Per H. C. Ship *Abercrombie*.—Mrs. Eliza Frances McLeod, Miss Charlotte Ironside, Miss Fanny Ironside, Miss Jane Ironside, Miss Margaret Elliot, James Innes Esq. Free Merchant, proceeding to Bombay Capt. Bishop H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Henderson Do. Do. Cornet Harvey Do. Do. Cornet Gumbleton Do. Do. Ensign Hesse 2nd Regiment of Foot, Ensign Lloyd Do. Do. Ensign Rouse 20th Regiment Do. Mr. Richard Hughes, Cadet for Bombay, Mr. James John Cunningham, Assistant Surgeon Do. Messrs. Charles Parbury and James A. Young, Volunteers for the Bombay Marine.

CHARTER PARTY PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Gordon, returning to her Husband a soldier at Bombay, Mrs. Hume Do. do. do.

SERVANTS.—Mary Marion, Servant to the Misses Ironside, Frances Flower, Servant to Mrs. McLeod, Eliza Hefferman, servant to Miss Elliot.

	Men.	Women,	Children,	Total.
TROOPS. —4th Lt. Dra-				
goons	48	1	"	49
2nd Regiment Foot...99	8	14	"	121
20th Regiment Foot.28	1	"	"	29
				199

Passengers per *Asia*.—P. G. Dallas, Cavalry Cadet and D. Grassecke, Supercargo.

DEPARTURES.—April 3d, Portuguese, Brig *Dezempenho*, Captain J. Agino, to Demau and Macao.

Do. Ship *Malabar*, W. L. Skilter, Commr. to China.

7, Portuguese Ship *St. Antonio*, E. J. do Rozario, Commr. to Demau and Macao.

8th, Ship *Sunbury*, John M. Budwell, Com-mander to China.

Do. Portuguese Brig *Cassador*, J. A. da Silva, Commander, to Goa.

Passengers by *Malabar*.—Mrs. Skelton and Child.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Grecian for London.

Bannerman for China.

Charlotte for do.

Alfred for Ditto.

Helen for Ditto.

Ann for Ditto.

Lord Castlereagh for Ditto.

Samdany for Ditto.

Byrangore for Ditto.

Illustre Almeida for Ditto.

Dadloy for Penang &c.

Hamudy for Ditto.

Princess of Wales for Calcutta.

Sylph for Madras.

Sophia for Persian Gulph.

Portuguese.—Flora for Brazil.

Arab.—Woolmany for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 11, Ship *David Clark J.*

B. Viles, from Rangoon 26th March.

Do. Schooner *Venus*, J. Waddell, from China and Singapore 6th March.

April 13, Ship *Almorah*, M. A. Thomas, from Rangoon 28th March.

April 14, Ship *Abgaris*, W. Smith, from New South Wales 2d December and Penang 27th March.

Ditto *Aurora*, P. Earl, from Rangoon 30th March.

Do. H. C. Surveying ship *Ernaad*, A. Con-torphan, from Rangoon 28th March.

Do. Brig *Phoenix*, C. H. Cliffe, from Arracan 7th March.

April 15, Ship *Hibberts*, E. Theaker, from London, Madeira and Ceylon 25th March.

Do. H. C. Ship *Research*, T. Urquhart, from Rangoon 29th March.

April 16, Danish Brig *Pearlen*, N. Bindereg, from Manilla 27th January and Penang 11th March.

Do. Ship *Gilmore*, R. L. Lawes, from Arra-can 8th April.

Ditto *Susan*, G. Stodart, from Akyab 8th April.

Ditto *Felicitas*, Peter Campbell, from Ran-goon 31st March.

Ditto *Lord Amberst*, E. Hughes, from Ran-goon 5th April.

April 17, Ship *Carron*, Thomas McCarthy, from Rangoon 30th March

Do. H. C. Armed Brig *Planet W.* Bathurst, from Amherst Harbour 8th, Cheduba 10th, and Akyab 13th April.

Passengers per *David Clark*:—Lieut. Colonel Frith; Captain Daly C. Wilson; Capt. G. Macay; Captain Campbell, Brigade Major; Adjutant A. Campbell; Lieut. Urnston; Lieut. Tudor; Lieut. Blennerhassett; Lieut. Minchin; Ensign G. Green; Ensign Southall; Pay-Master John Grant; Quarter-Master Southall; Assistant Surgeon M. Cathcart; 284 Men, M. 38th Regiment, and 178 Followers.

Per *Almorah*:—Major George Thornhill. H. M. 13th Light Infantry; Captain James Mac-pherson. Ditto; Captain George Reed, Ditto; Lieutenant William Sutherland, Ditto; Lieutenants P. J. Leith, Ditto; Lieutenant C. L. Wingfield, Ditto; Lieutenant James Thershaw, Ditto; Lieutenant W. Flood, Ditto; Ensign A. C. Hayes. Ditto; Quarter Master H. Sheridan, Ditto; Assistant Surgeon James Monatt, Ditto; Volunteer Darbott. Ditto; Lieutenant Hill, H. M. 87th Regiment; Doctor Waddell, Bengal Artillery.

Per *Abgaris*:—Mrs. Mactier; Captain Mactier, Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Salmon.

From *Sydney*:—Messrs Sinclair and Rocha, Merchants.

Per *Aurora*:—Captain Ayken; Captain Trip-hook; Captain Patterson; Captain Penton; Captain Grimes; Lieutenant Wilkinson; Lieutenants Stehelin; Ensign Sibley; Doctor Henderson; 164 Europeans and 116 Natives.

Per *Ernaad*:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Pollock; Captain T. Debrett; Captain T. Lumsden; Lieutenant W. Counsell; Lieutenant H. Timings; Lieutenant G. Lawreusson; Lieutenant E. Blake; Lieutenant T. Macdonald; Lieutenants G. Campbell; Lieutenant T. Daniell; Lieutenant Begbie; Lieutenant P. Allen; Ensign W. Dickson; Ensign F. Abbott; Assistant Surgeon G. McGaveston; Apothecary Butler; Conductor McDonald; 287 European Horse and Foot Artillery; 145 Musselmen, and 101 Hindoos.

Per *Brig Phoenix*:—Lieutenant Gray; Doctor Campbell, and 160 Invalids.

Per *Hibberts from London*:—Mrs. Theaker; Assistant Surgeon Smith.

From *Ceylon*:—Mrs. Major Smith; Miss Smith; Miss M. Smith; Mr. James Smith, Merchant; Mr. George Smith.

Per *Research*:—Captain John Snow, H. M. 67th Regiment; Brigade Major Captain F. Fyans; Lieutenant Joseph Hassell; Ensign S. P. Hemming; Ensign S. W. Wybrants; Assistant

Surgeon F. Malcolm; 141 Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, 9 followers.

Per Danish Brig Pearlen, from Singapore:— Mr. A. Campbell.

From Penang:— Henry Lewis, Esq. Rev. D. Tyerman and G. Bennett, Esq. Deputation from the London Missionary Society.

Per Gilmore:— Captain Reynolds, 2d Grenadier Battalion; Captain Pringle, Ditto; Lieutenant Gear, Ditto; Lieutenant Boscawen, Mugh Levy; Doctor Thomas, in Medical Charge of Troops; Serjeant, Quarter Master General's establishment; 251 Sick Sepoys and 30 Followers, of the 2d Grenadier Battalion.

Per Susan:— Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Heathcote; Captain F. Cowslade; Lieutenant J. George; Lieutenant A. Webster.

Per Felicitas:— Mrs. F. Campbell; Twelve Officers, names not mentioned, and part of H. M. 28th Regiment.

Per Lord Amherst:— Captain Cockerell, H. M. 67th Regt.; Captain Herbert Vaughan, Ditto; Lieutenant Peter Brannan, Do. Lieut. S. Robbins, Ditto. Lieut. G. H. Wood, Ditto. Ensign T. J. Deverell, Ditto. Assistant Surgeon Wm. Bogie, D. M. Dixon, Flotilla Service; 150 European Troops and 20 Followers, of H. M. 67th Regiment.

Per Corou:— Major Ramsay, Commanding H. M. 47th Regiment; Captain Mainwaring 27th Regiment; Captain Dunlop, Ditto; Captain Peach; Lieutenant Watts, Ditto; Lieut. Gordon, Ditto; Lieutenant Millar, Ditto; Lieutenant Robinson, Ditto; Doctor Millar, and 300 Troops.

Per Planet:— Mr. Hunter, Civil Service; Mr. Prinsep, of the Firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co. Captain Phillips, 67th Regt. N. I.; Lieutenant James, 68th Regt. N. I.; Captain Wallace and Humphreys, Country Service; Mr. Frome, Flotilla Service, and 45 Flotilla Service Men.

DEPARTURES:— April 11. Spanish Brig Alerta, A. Gonsalves, for Manila.

April 12. American Brig Palmer, E. Foster, for Boston.

April 15. Ship Frances Charlotte, John Canning, for Ramree.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS:— April 16th, French Brig Le Courier de Havre, Captain Guél, from Bourbon 19th February.

18th Ship Lady Nugent, Captain Coppain, from Calcutta 24th March.

23d H. M. Ship Boadecia, Captain Sir James Brisbane, K. C. B.

24th Ship Thalia, Capt. W. H. Bodin, from Rangoon the 30th March.

Do. Bark Shaw Byamgore, Capt. H. W. Beyts, from Bombay the 5th and Cochin the 16th March.

DEPARTURES:— April 16th, Brig Dotterell, Captain J. Hunter, for Ceylon.

19th Ship Elizabeth, Captain Cook, for Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES:— At Kaira, on the 26th of April, by the Rev. C. Jackson W. Birdwood Esq. Civil Service, to Julia Christian, eldest daughter of Major Brown, H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons, and niece to J. C. Curven Esq. M. P. for the County of Cumberland.

DEATHS:— December 21st 1825. at Cambridge, aged 17 months, Henry J. W. the youngest son of the Rev. T. Carr, Chaplain on this Establishment.

At Poona on the Morning of the 6th Inst. Capt. Wm. Fleetwood, Superintendent of the Rocket Establishment of this Presidency.

As long as strictly honorable Principles, with generosity and openness of Heart, shall be admired in Man, so long will the Memory of Wm. Fleetwood be respected and cherished by all who knew him.

At Ahmedabad, on the 12th April, Major Charles Gray, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, in the 46th year of his age.

On the 26th ult. at Baroda, of Cholera. Lieut. Col. Wilson, Commanding Baroda Subsidiary Force.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES:— At Calcutta, on the 11th April, John Webster, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Cockburn.

At Calcutta, on the 13th April, Bathurst Mathes, Esq. Royal Navy, to Miss Catherine Evelina Holland.

BIRTHS:— At Baitool, on the 15th March, the Lady of Captain George Hicks, 8th Regt. N. I. was safely delivered of her fifth Son.

At Futchghur, on the 3d April, the Lady of the late Captain H. E. Pitman, of H. M. 59th Regt. of a Son.

At New Bogwongolah, on the 7th April, the Wife of Samuel Cole, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 11th April, Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 12th April, Mrs. Charles Christians of a Son.

DEATHS:— On his passage to Rangoon, on the 21st March last, Lieutenant Sweedland, of H. M. 67th Regt. in the 25th year of his age.

At the Surdah Residency, on the 8th April, Charles Walter William, the infant Son of Charles Cary, Esq. Civil Service aged 11 months and 14 days.

At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Mrs. Mary Jane Mansfield, aged 27 years.

At Calcutta, on the 10th April, Julia, the Infant Daughter of Mr. A. Morris, aged 4 years, 6 months and 23 days.

At the General Hospital, on the 12th April, Jonathan Eliot, Esq. Post Master at Kedgeriee.

At Howrah, on the 12th April, James Ross the Infant Son of James Mackenzie, Esq. aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days.

At Calcutta, on the 15th April, Mrs. Ann Cockey, aged 33 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES:— By the Rev. Mr. Webster, on the 5th April, by Special License, Mr. Walter Beck, to Margaret, Daughter of Mr. Deputy Commissary Atkinson, of Madras.

At Bangalore, on the 12th April, Serjeant John Francis Johnstone, of the Horse Brigade of Artillery, to Euphemia, Daughter of the late Mr. A. Mathews, Merchant of Bangalore.

On the 13th April, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. R. A. Denton, B. A. Captain R. I. Highmoor, 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, Assistant Quarter Master General's Department, to Harriet, third Daughter of Herbert Compion Esq. Advocate General.

At Mysore, on the 3rd April, Mrs. E. Hayes, of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 13th April, the Lady of Captain B. McMaster, Brigade Major Ceded Districts, of a Daughter.

On the 18th April, the Lady of the late Hugh Maximilian Elliot, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS:— At Chittledroog, on the 31st March, Key Serjeant C. Hewett, aged 63 years.

At Dharwar, on the 19th April, Serjeant Major James Gordon, 5th Regt. N. I.

On the 19th April, Mrs. Ann Caroline Dossey, Wife of Mr. J. G. Dossey, and Sister to Messrs. A. W. and C. G. Hart, aged 54 years and 11 months.

CALCUTTA.

[GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, APRIL 20.]

We noticed in our last, the appearance of a party at Ramree, who had crossed by the Tongdo Pass, and have since learnt the following further particulars: The detachment ser-

ved to escort Lieutenant Browne, of the Survey Department, who had been directed, by Sir Archibald Campbell, to ascertain the practicability of proceeding in this direction. Lieutenant Browne was accompanied by Lieutenants Brady and Macan. They moved from Promé to Padong, a place about ten miles distant, on the 19th of last month, and on the 23d began their march: they were accompanied by the Ramree Chief, on his homeward return with his followers, and provided with Burma carriers and guides. The difficulties of this road were known to be very great, and a previous attempt made last year to penetrate it, failed through want of carriage and competent assistance. Now that the requisite means were procured, little doubt of success was entertained, and it was confidently expected the travellers would clear the pass in 12 days, a calculation which proved to be exceedingly correct, as they arrived at Tongdo, in the Sandaway district, on the 1st of April.

The road proved fully as difficult as was expected, running amongst mountains of immense elevation and along the brink of precipices, where a false step was certain destruction: the party underwent great fatigue, and repeatedly incurred imminent danger, and to add to their sufferings, they were three days without water. Their Burmese companions proved invaluable, bearing every privation and fatigue with cheerfulness, and encouraging the men by their spirits and example. On the occasion alluded to, the party was indebted to them for a seasonable supply of water, which they went a considerable distance to procure. On another, the guide, after a fatiguing march of 10 or 12 miles, volunteered to go back with some of his followers, to bring up a Sepoy who had fallen to the rear. They were also actively instrumental in repelling an attack upon some of the followers, by a party of Marauders, who succeeded, apparently, in cutting off some stragglers, as a few Sepoys who were left behind on march had not again joined the detachment. It is possible, however, that they might have returned to Promé. The elevation of this portion of the Aracan range, is said to be more considerable than was anticipated; the famous *Yayn Ma* mountain, where the party crossed having an elevation of seven thousand feet.

Whilst these successful excursions promise to lay open the unknown topography of the mountain boundary between Aracan and Ava, arrangement, we understand, have some time since been instituted to obtain accurate surveys of Pegu, and the Delta of the Irawadi, and its communicating rivers. Captain Grant, Surveyor in Ava, is actively engaged in this duty, and we learn that considerable progress has been made in an undertaking of the first importance the Geography of this part of India. Similar investigations are prosecuting with equal zeal and activity on the side of Kachar, and the surveys of Lieut. Pemberton have been extended to the banks of the Ningti River: the station of the survey by the last advices, was at the encampment of Gambhir Singh, at Moufoo, on the Right Bank of the River, in the heart of a thick forest. The Ningti, here is described, as of remarkable depth, ---600 yards broad, and beautifully clear. From Kubbou to the Ningti, the road is perfectly practicable for laden cattle, whilst in the construction of that from Kubbou to the valley of Manipur, admirable advantage has been taken of the favourable nature of the soil. The forest consists chiefly of Sal nad Teak trees, with a tree called Keoo, which seems to be a species of Mahogany. From Manipur to the capital of Assam, there are said to be two routes, both of which terminate on the bank of the Dhunseri Nullah. After crossing this, an extensive forest is to be traversed, but the accounts of this part of the route are yet far from precise or satisfactory—we have no

doubt, however, from the zeal and talents of the Officers employed, and the liberal interest taken by Government in these enquiries, that we shall not much longer have to regret want of information regarding any route to which access is attainable.

EUROPE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH AMERICA.—UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS.

The first Message of Mr. John Quincy Adams to Congress, was transmitted on the 5th December 1825, to the Senate and House of Representatives, at the commencement of the first Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

The PRESIDENT commences by adverting to the gratitude due to the Omnipotent Dispenser of good, for the internal tranquillity and external peace with which the United States are blessed. He announces, that friendly relations continue to be maintained with the nations of Europe. He alludes to the recent important changes in the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, the effects of which have not yet been fully developed. "The policy of the United States," he remarks, "in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions they have abstained altogether from prohibitions,—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favoured their own shipping, by special preference, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favours and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March 1815, to all the maritime nations, to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of Congress of the 8th of January 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations whether established by treaty or municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition, made in the act of the 8th of January 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture." Propositions to that effect have already been received from more than one European Government.

The President complains of the non-attention of the Government of France to repeated representations on the subject of the in-

demnity due from it to citizens of the United States for property destroyed. The claims for similar justice upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement with the claimants themselves: the Executive continues to urge those upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. Mr. Adams speaks with great satisfaction of the "liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character." A treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded with that Republic: and the negotiation of similar treaties with the other South American States is contemplated—all upon the same basis, viz. entire and unqualified reciprocity; and the mutual obligation of the parties to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favoured nations. The President here takes occasion to notice one good effect of the obstinate resistance of Spain to the freedom of her former Colonies—that the latter will not now be induced purchase from the parent State, by an admission of burdensome conditions and exclusive commercial privileges, an useless recognition of their independence.

The President makes known, that the United States have been invited to send deputies to the General Congress about to be holden at Panama, to deliberate upon the concerns of America at large; that "the invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart."

The propriety of establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States, is next alluded to, as a matter specially committed by the Constitution to the care of the General Government; and it is remarked, that "to conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband."

The President forcibly urges on the attention of Congress the necessity of rendering effectual the laws in existence for placing on an efficient and uniform footing the militia of the United States, which is at present "a body of dislocated members."—"It is only," he says, "by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence in the presence of all the nations of the earth."

The flourishing state of the finances is declared to be among the unequivocal indications of national prosperity. The revenue of the year will exceed the anticipations of the last. Although a million and a half of dollars have been granted to the surviving soldiers of the revolutionary war, the same sum expended on new fortifications, half a million on the purchase of Indian territory, one million on roads and improvements, and half a million on the augmentation of the navy, the revenue has exceeded the expenditure by six millions of dollars. The account stands thus:—

REVENUE.

Twenty-two millions of dollars (about 4,725,000l. sterling).

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary expenses of the Government. 7,000,000
Extraordinary ditto. 5,000,000

Interest of Debt. 4,000,000
Repayment of Debt. 6,000,000

22,000,000

The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the 1st of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars. In pursuance of the Act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has subscribed for 1,500 shares in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, on behalf of the United States: and that important undertaking is believed to be in successful progress. The receipt from the sale of public lands will be about a million and a half, or half a million more than the estimated amount. The debt from the purchasers on credit has been reduced, since 1821, from 22 millions to 10, although great indulgence is shown, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, to those who had previously purchased upon credit.

The President speaks with satisfaction of the state of the military establishments, and eulogizes the military academy at West Point, and the artillery school at Fortress Monroe.

During the year treaties have been made with various Indian tribes, the effect of which is, to gain large and valuable acquisitions of territory; to secure an adjustment of boundaries; and to afford pledges of permanent peace between several tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

The appropriations of money made by Congress for public works have been faithfully applied. The increase of the corps of engineers, recommended by the preceding President, is again urged by Mr. Adams. A part of that corps has been employed in making surveys for great national works—such as a canal from Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio river, and a national road from Washington to New Orleans.

Mr. Adams recommends a mitigation of the law which exacts from the revolutionary pensioners of proofs absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and more are actually reluctant, to give. Under the existing regulations, he says, some undeserving claimants have been retained, and some very deserving ones struck off the list. He asks, whether the last days of human infirmity may not be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief by the exposure of its own necessities?—especially as a class of persons are concerned, who are rapidly decreasing in numbers, and in favour of whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

In speaking of the employment of the naval force, the President notices with warm feeling the first service upon which a new frigate has been sent—that of "returning to his native country and domestic enjoyments the veteran hero whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our country's independence, and whose whole life had been a series of sacrifices—and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow men. The visit of General La Fayette, alike honourable to himself and to our country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude of this people to him in return."

The constant presence of a small squadron in the Mediterranean has been rendered necessary, both to avoid paying to the Barbary States an humiliating tribute for the security of commerce, and to protect merchant vessels from depredations committed by pirates assuming the flag of the Greeks, in whose "heroic struggles," says the President, "our warmest sympathies as freemen and as Christians have been engaged."—In the West Indies the pirates have been effectually curbed.

The growing importance of a strong military marine—"the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military

force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home"—is forcibly pointed out; it is remarked, that the navy retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted of only five frigates, and the propriety of a permanent naval peace establishment is strongly urged. The want of a Naval School of Instruction is said to be particularly felt. The acts of Congress authorizing the establishment of a navy-yard and debt on the coast of Florida, and the building of ten sloops of war, are in course of execution.

The Post Office department has greatly prospered. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending July 1, 1825, exceeded the expenditure, there being a surplus of above 45,000 dollars. In two years, the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded 1,500,000 miles annually: and 1,040 new post offices have been established. A confident expectation is expressed, that the circulation of the mail will keep pace with the spread of population, and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, be distributed to the remotest corners of Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individuals, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Mr. Adams enlarges upon the moral, political, and intellectual improvement which forms the object and the duty of all civil government: roads, canals, &c. are not, he observes, the only matters which demand the attention of social man. "Almost the first, perhaps the very first, instrument for the improvement of the condition of men is knowledge; and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts, and enjoyments of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential." The zeal of Washington on the score of education is alluded to; but it is remarked; that had he lived to the present day, "in surveying the city which has been honoured with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for an university, still bare and barren," Mr. Adams proceeds to say, "In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labour, and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition, and particularly to geographical and as astronomical science." He eulogizes the "generous emulation" of France, Great Britain, and Russia, in devoting so much intelligence and treasure to the advancement of science: their exertions, he says, have redounded as much to their own glory as to the increase of human knowledge; and he thinks the United States owe a sacred debt, not only of gratitude but of proportionate exertion in the same cause. The labours of the governments of Great Britain and France towards establishing uniform systems of weights and measures, are noticed with great praise, and their example is recommended to Congress. He advises also the scientific exploring of the interior of the United States territories, yet imperfectly known; and the erection of an astronomical observatory, together with the appointment of an astronomer. "It is," adds Mr. Adams, "with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made, that on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of those light houses of the skies, while throughout the whole American hemisphere there is not one."

In 1761, the population of the United States bordered upon 4 millions. At the least enumeration, five years ago, it was nearly 10 millions. Their commerce, wealth, and territory, have increased proportionately; the number of independent communities in the Union has nearly doubled; the House of Representatives has augmented in members from 65 to upwards of 200;

the Senate, from 26 to 48. But the Executive, and still more the Judiciary department, are yet in a great measure confined to their primitive organization, and are now not adequate to the urgent wants of a still growing community. The department of Foreign Affairs, and that of the Interior, continue united in one, to the great detriment of the public service. The commercial and political intercourse with the new family of nations which has sprung up in the western hemisphere, would of itself furnish employment to an active and industrious department. The constitution of the Judiciary, imperfect at first, is of course still more inadequate now.

The President intimates that the law might be amended in regard to Patents, and doubts whether it effectively insures to inventors the reward destined to them by the Constitution—even a limited term of exclusive right to their discoveries.

After reminding Congress of the yet unfulfilled resolution to erect a marble monument to Washington in the Capitol, and stating that the works at the Capitol are nearly completed, and that the family have consented to the removal of the body of General Washington, to place it under the intended monument,—the President adverts to the limited powers bestowed by the Constitution upon the Federal Government, and warns the legislature against pursuing any of the objects he has recommended, if after due deliberation they shall be thought to exceed the powers granted by that venerable instrument. But if, on the other hand, the suggested improvements should be deemed authorised by the general powers of the Constitution, to neglect them "would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts."—The Message concludes as follows:—

"The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart, and sharpens the faculties, not of our fellow-citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe, and of their rulers. While dwelling with pleasing satisfaction upon the superior excellence of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that liberty is power; that the nation, blessed with the largest portion of liberty must, in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon the earth: and that the tenure of power by man is, in the moral purposes of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow-men. While foreign nations, less blessed with that freedom which is power than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms, and proclaim to the world that we were palsied by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In the course of the year now drawing to its close, we have beheld, under the auspices, and at the expense of one state of this union, a new university unfolding its portals to the sons of science, and holding up the torch of human improvement to eyes that seek the light. We have seen, under the persevering and enlightened enterprise of another state, the waters of our western lakes mingled with those of the ocean. If undertakings like these have been accomplished in the compass of a few years, can we, the Representative Authority of the whole Union, fall behind our fellow servants in the exercise of the trust committed to us for the benefit of our common sovereign, by the accomplishment of works important to the whole, and to which neither the authority nor the resources of any one state can be adequate?"

"Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations; assured that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective states, or to the people, you will, with a due sense of your obligations to your country, and of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy

to the means committed to you for the common good. And may he who searches the hearts of the children of men, prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—CALLAN, county Killkenny, Dec. 26.—A scene of horror has happened in this town to-day, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock; the Augustinean Friary Chapel being crowded to excess, some women and children began to groan, and complain of intense pressure. A sudden panic seized the congregation, when a cry (perfectly unfounded) that "the gallery was giving way" resounded through the Chapel. A frantic rush towards the only door common to the floor and gallery took place. Women and children were instantly crushed to death, or suffocated just outside the door, where they fell; immediately a pile, five feet deep, of the dead, dying, and half-suffocated accumulated at the door. A cry that the kitchen (which is under the chapel) was on fire, added to the terror of the scene. A rush towards the altar broke down the railings of the sanctuary. Some were killed in the fall from the windows. Now a scene of heart-rending lamentation took place—the father seeking among the piles of dead and dying for the child, the husband for the wife, the mother bearing the dead body of her beloved child in her arms, running frantic through the streets. A fine young woman, a Miss Cross, bore a neighbour's child over the pile, and instantly remembering that her own sister was within, she attempted to return, but met her untimely death at the fatal door of death. A mother of nine children is consigned to the grave! Fourteen persons are already dead. The number of those who had broken legs, arms, ribs, &c. now under the hands of the surgeons, amounts to one hundred. This day of sorrow will be remembered for a long time by the weeping inhabitants of Callan.—*Freeman's Journal*.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—A French gentleman, (M. de S.), belonging to a noble family, lost a young wife whom he tenderly loved, about two years ago; he had recently been led to form a second union; the conduct of the second lady seems to have been so different from that of the first, that M. de S. became extremely unhappy. He told several of his friends that she would be the cause of his death. On Tuesday he left his home and proceeded to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. He was observed by one of the sextons, who remarked the extraordinary grief evinced by him upon entering the churchyard. M. de S. falling upon his knees before a small marble monument erected to the beloved wife, wept most bitterly. The sexton hearing the report of a pistol, hastened to the spot whence the report came; here he found the unfortunate gentleman stretched upon the tomb, weltering in blood, and life extinct. —A young man named Frederick Fomentine, aged 22, lately put a period to his existence at Bordeaux, under circumstances of the most painful nature. He had for some time paid his addresses to the daughter of a watchmaker, and had essayed every method to obtain a return of love, but his efforts were unavailing; she evinced the same indifference towards him as she did to her other admirers. The passions of the young man wound up to a dreadful pitch, & despair getting possession of his mind, he resolved to terminate his sufferings by death. On leaving the young lady on the afternoon of the 11th November, he retired to his chamber, and wrote a letter to her, expressing his despair, and his fatal determination. In a few minutes the letter was read. The young lady, terrified at the language of the epistle, flew to the chamber of Frederick. The door was not closed; she hastily opened it, and observing Frederick holding a pistol to his head, she exclaimed "Frederick! stop, I will be yours!"—but whilst uttering these few words, the fatal weapon had done its deed—Frederick fell at her feet a corpse!—*Paris Paper*, Dec. 29.

The present depressed state of the silk-trade has led to some most deplorable events. On Monday, the 2d instant, Mr. Watts, silk throwster, of Biddulph, near Congleton, put a period to his existence by shooting himself, and in consequence of the distress of mind occasioned by this melancholy event on the family of the deceased, his daughter, a young lady about 25 years of age, suspended herself from a beam in her late father's mill. Also Mr. Wild, a respectable throwster in the same neighbourhood, came to the like lamentable end by cutting his own throat with a razor.

[The Times.]

THE TIMES, JANUARY 9.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 7.—On Sunday last arrived His Majesty's ship *Ariadne* 28, Captain J. Fleming Chapman, from the Cape of Good Hope station, having been relieved by the *Sumarang*, 28, Captain Dunn. The *Ariadne* left the Mauritius, for the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th of August last, and arrived at the Cape on the 23d of September, touching at Tamatave, a port of Madagascar, on her way. After refitting at the Cape, she sailed from thence on the 21st of October, leaving there Commodore Christian, in the *Owen Glendower* also the *Leven*, Captain Wm. F. Owen; *Baracanta*, Captain Vidal; and *Albatross* schooner, composing the surveying squadron, about to proceed to the coast of Africa. The *Ariadne* arrived at St. Helena the 5th of November, and left the 8th. When on a cruise, on the 25th of December, off St. Lucia's Bay, on the west end of Madagascar, the officer of the watch announced a schooner being in sight in the roads of that anchorage, on hearing which Captain Chapman sent the first cutter, under the command of Lieutenant Eversfield, with the second cutter in company, under the island of St. Lucia, to board the said schooner, being under an impression that she was a slaver. On the first cutter's heaving in sight of the vessel, she set her fore-top sail, and cut her cables, and run on shore on the beach; on her doing so, Lieutenant Eversfield ordered Mr. Nelson to fire a musket, but to be careful not to fire on board her: this he repeated, and the second cutter followed the commanding officer's motions. On Lieutenant Eversfield boarding the schooner, he observed several bodis floating: he then ordered the boats, with a part of the crew, to pick up those who were drowning, and they succeeded in saving a great many of the unfortunate slaves. On Lieutenant Eversfield's arrival on board, he endeavoured to quell the fears of the negroes, and the poor creatures soon discovered, from the humane conduct of their captors, that their lot was at least to be ameliorated: they were released from their confinement, and ate and drank of all they could find on board, voraciously, as they were nearly famishing, and suffered greatly from want of water; indeed, it is almost impossible to conceive the dreadful situation in which these slaves were when taken, cooped up in so small a vessel as scarcely to be able to move, and deprived of air from their mode of confinement: the only food they had had was a kind of common bean, and the little water allowed them was very bad. It was really gratifying to see the joy now depicted on the care-worn countenances of these poor beings. Lieutenant Eversfield, with the assistance of the master, Mr. Thompson, who had by this time arrived in the gig, endeavoured to

get the schooner off, but could not succeed, as she had been scuttled in the act of running on shore. No papers or documents of any kind were found on board. She proved to be the *Walter Furquhar*, a notorious vessel in the slave trade. The slaves, furniture, &c. saved, were afterwards condemned by the Admiralty Court at the Mauritius.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

We are gratified to hear that the Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for building another class of ships on the several principles of Sir Robert Seppings (the Surveyor of the Navy), the School of Naval Architecture, and Captain Hayes, R. N. The frigates, of 28 guns, are to be built at at Portsmouth and Woolwich yards, in which the plans of these scientific projectors are to be worked out, and their comparative excellence afterwards put to the test, by experimental cruising. It is difficult, and, with all the knowledge we possess, a very defective, but highly important science; and it is only by a course of experiments that any improvement in it can be attained. It ought not to be said, with truth, by any other power on the face of the globe, that they build better ships than we do. Their Lordships have also ordered two sloops-of-war to be built at Chatham, on the plan of the *Pylades* (Sir Robert Seppings's), enlarged and altered; two at Pembroke, on the plan of the *Orestes* (Dr. Inman's); and Captain Hayes is to build one at Portsmouth, on his plan, which shall excel the *Champion* in every qualification.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

It deserves to be recorded, as a proof of the extraordinary despatch with which the lithographic style of engraving can be executed, that a very exact and spirited print of the fire at the shot-manufactory on Thursday evening, as seen from Waterloo-bridge, was drawn, printed, and published, on the night of the fire—a rapidity of production unequalled in the annals of the art.

THE TIMES, JAN. 10.

The arguments on the Deccan prize cause commenced yesterday, before the Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Harrison was heard in part, on behalf of Sir T. Hislop and the army of the Deccan. An intimation was given that the Board was not an open Court, and that the attendance of reporters was not expected. The argument turned entirely on the dry legal question, whether possession was essential to capture.

Mr. Ramage, the optician of Aberdeen, has arrived in town, and brought with him his large reflecting telescope, which is to be fixed in the Greenwich Observatory, where it is to be exhibited to men of science in a short time. Its size is much smaller than the great reflecting telescope of Herschel, but its power is, we understand, considerably greater. The machinery of Herschel's telescope is extremely complicated, and requires the strength of two men to regulate its movements. All the motions in Ramage's telescope are produced in the simplest manner, by means of a few cords, yet it is perfectly steady and free from tremour, and may be managed by the observer without an assistant, almost as easily as a three-

feet acromatic telescope. This is a great advantage, as the observer can place the tube in any position for vision better than any assistant. When the observer is in the gallery, he is able to keep the object a long time in view, as the telescope may sweep backward and forward 10 degrees, and he may elevate or depress it with one hand, by means of a winch at the side. The specula are much clearer, finer in the polish, and more accurate in their form than those of any other glass. Mr. Ramage has not instructed the important parts of the workmanship to others. He has executed with his own hands the more delicate portions of this admirable monument of his skill.

We understand that it is the intention of liberal members of the Corporation to propose to have a museum or depository of such antiquities or interesting remains as may be found in the city, added to the library which the Corporation are now forming. Many valuable antiquities, Roman pavements, urns, &c. have been dug up in the course of several of the city works, and lost or destroyed. The new library will be, perhaps, the most perfect of any relating to the city and its history. Collections are made for it under the superintendence of Mr. A. Taylor and some other well-informed members of the committee. They have fine graphic illustrations of *Pennant's London*, arranged under the heads of the several wards to which they relate. A few days since a complete set of the *Gazette* was purchased by Mr. Southgate for the library, at a sum of 250l., and is considered cheap at that price. This we believe, is the only perfect set belonging to any public body. That at the London Institution is defective, we understand, in several volumes. That at the Treasury is deficient in the *Gazettes* for 1760. There is a set at Peel's Coffee-house, and it is valued at several hundred pounds; yet it is deficient in the numbers for 1769. The set, or rather part of the set, in the British Museum, is deficient of about 3,000 *Gazettes*, and all those relating to the rebellion of 1745 are wanting.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, JAN. 11.

It was very recently reported in the Diplomatic circles in Lisbon, that Prince METTERNICH had written a very polite and obliging letter to the King of Portugal, announcing that his son, the infante DOM MIGUEL, had materially improved in his manners and principles since his residence in Austria, and that he felt the warmest regard and attachment towards his august father, as well as the Portuguese nation. It was thought in Lisbon that this letter was intended as an overture to a double marriage with one of the Emperor of Austria's remaining daughters, as well as a reconciliation with the offended father, in preparation to his ascending the Throne of Portugal, now that the elder brother had taken up his residence in Brazil. It is added, that the Austrian Envoy at the Court of Lisbon delivered the above letter to the King, the first opportunity he had after his return to the capital, and accompanied it by the warmest expressions of interest and regard for the future prosperity of the kingdom of Portugal, as well as the happiness and tranquillity of the people inhabiting the same.

A private letter from Lisbon adds the death of the Patriarch, and that a Friar had been named by the King in his stead, to the great annoyance of the secular Clergy, particularly of that part in more immediate contact with the See of Rome.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

RUSSIAN TRAVELLING SKETCHES—NO. II.

(Continued from our last.)

The Church of the Transfiguration stands in the centre of an oval form, with Gothic windows and turrets, and is built of brick unplastered. It surprises all by its unusual internal arrangement. Having entered the *Trapeza*, in place of the nave and altar, the visitor remarks an artificial hill covered in different parts with moss, and elevated to the height of the first story. The base of this hill is perforated by three separate doors—or rather by the central royal door, with a window in the form of a door on each side—over each of which is a biblical representation cut in ivory. A stair, with a low railing, winds from the floor to the top of the hill on the left, and on the right is a straight stair close to the wall, for the greater facility of ascent. Having reached the top of this stair, the visitor observes, that, on his present level, an oval balcony, forming the choir, surrounds the church, the balustrade of which opposite the *ikonostas*, or skreen, is covered by the red and white flowers of *gnaphalium divicum*. On the same level with this balcony is the *ikonostas*, behind which is the altar, and before which is the only nave of the Church of the Transfiguration; the *trapeza* below being common to it, and to the chapel dedicated to the Resurrection of Lazarus. On walking round this balcony, he notices that on the walls are hung coarse paintings of some of the fathers of the church, and of sacred historical scenes; and that in some of the windows are a few panes of glass stained red, blue, orange, &c.; while others are ornamented by figure, of the apostles and prophets.

Below the Church of the Transfiguration, *i. e.* in the hill, is a very small chapel, dedicated to the Resurrection of Lazarus; with a small nave before the *ikonostas*, a still smaller altar behind it, and a little sombre compartment on each side of the nave. In the left compartment is preserved the wooden coffin in which had been placed the relics of the famous St. Serge, so often mentioned in the Russian rubrick. Here is also raised the tomb of Platon, about two and a half feet high, built of brick and stuccoed, and entirely covered by a brass plate, on which is a representation of a large cross, and an inscription recording the divine history. This tomb seems short, but Platon was of a low stature. The hill, our guides told us, was called Mount Tabor. So preposterous an arrangement of a church I have never witnessed; and the absurdity of the whole is crowned by the *shocking taste*, which has added a stuffed hare, issuing from a small cavity in the bottom of the hill, right forward into the church, as a part of the natural, or rather unnatural, scenery.

This church can only demand attention from its containing the relics of Platon; a name justly revered in Russia, and which will ever make Bethany distinguished in the annals of that empire; but the plan and execution of the church, in my opinion, do him no credit.*

* Yet, speaking of the Convent of the Trinity, Dr. Clarke says, "Rather more than two miles farther there is another convent, less known, but more remarkable; it contains within its walls a Gothic church, erected over a mount which is supposed to typify the *Mountain of the Ascension of Jesus Christ*. At the foot of the mount, and within it, is a small chapel containing figures, executed in wax, to represent the Resurrection of Lazarus."

A monument near the house in which Platon lived, attracts the notice of the traveller. It is a very small pyramid, placed under a wooden canopy, surrounded by a low railing, and with an inscription on the pedestal, indicating that it was elevated in memory of the visit of the Emperor Paul in 1787. The monument, and the painting behind it, with Latin inscriptions, are alike paltry.

Bethany contains only eight monks, who reside in small wooden houses raised on stone foundations, on the right and left of the central entrance to the court. Platon's house is now occupied by the rector of the seminary.

The seminary is placed near the convent. It is a brick structure, two stories in height, with two wings. A few ecclesiastical students have here their abode, as well as their teachers.

Bethany, though not elevated, must be very agreeable in summer, from its romantic and varied environs; and was a residence well adapted for a contemplative mind, such as Platon's.

Traditions of Edinburgh. By Robert Chambers.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. 12mo. Edinburgh 1825.

This little work has had a very large sale in Edinburgh—some of the Numbers having, we perceive, gone through three editions. To us innocent Southrons it seems surprising that a publication intended to commemorate the existence of some of the most barbarous buildings ever erected in a civilized country, and the names of their inhabitants, remarkable for nothing but their poverty and their pride, should have been popular in a city which now rejoiceth in the title of the *MODERN ATHENS*. We should have thought they would rather choose to bury the memory of such things; but perhaps they think their *Athens* blazes in greater beauty, from the contrast which its new buildings, mean as they are, present to the sixteen-story houses of ancient days.

Perhaps the most singular feature about the *Modern Athens* is the recentness of all the tolerable buildings which exist in it. The abodes of its former Cimon, and even of Provost Drummond, its Pericles, were in its dark and dirty *wynds**; and the Duchess of Gordon, its Aspasia, dwelt, according to Mr. Chambers, "in a large flat, second door up stairs, first entry down the close, with windows looking into the former alley," (Gray's Close.) From the Old Assembly Close too did Mr. Maule of Panmure, the Alcibiades of Athens, lead his Timandra, Miss Dick of Prestonfield a lady who, according to tradition, was remarkable for her dexterity in riding on the backs of swine, and witching the world with this novel kind of exhibition. Such manners are as like those of the ancient Athenians as the flats, colses, and wynds, are like the streets of palaces and temples of Athens.

It is curious to remark the rage for aggrandizing every thing Scotch which besets the Scotch nation, and particularly the modern Athenians. A single house is called among them *a town*: (see *Waverley*, or hear a Scotchman)—if they talk of a filthy part of their town, they say "an *immense* suburb called (What?) *the Cowgate*, rose:" a house containing

* This an old Lady assures us, should have been the *seventh*.

twelve stories, alias *flats*, is a *land*: the Scotch mob is "a nation of gentlemen:" and, finally, their city is the *modern Athens*. This silly person called Sir John Carr, but even upon this piece of folly we find the Scotch have improved:—

It is a curious fact, that sixty years ago there was scarcely a *close* in the High-street but what had as many noble inhabitants as are at this day to be found in the whole town—now that it is the modern Athens, the *MODERN BALBEC*, the *City of Palaces*, the *palace City*," &c. &c. (p. 72.)

Here are pride and folly, in all their altitudes! "The City of Palaces, the Palace City!" What claims has this land of *flats* to the name of a City of *Palaces*? Even Mr. Chambers, we suppose, will give up the inodorous *Old Town*—but what is even all he ventures to say of the *New*? The half of its houses had not been built in 1795; and those which were, are built in *rubble work*, and in the most naked and mean style of architecture. "But (says Mr. Chambers) within the last twenty years a very different taste has arisen; and the *dignity of a front door* has become almost indispensable. The latter buildings are, with few exceptions, of the finest *ashler work*, erected upon a scale of magnificence *said to be unequalled in the world*."

We may guess at the former state of barbarism into which the Athenians were plunged, when we hear them, even in 1825, talking of the *dignity of a front door*. "Said to be unequalled!" and by whom said but by the Athenians themselves? Surely by nobody who has ever seen Italy, with its Palladian palaces; but to say nothing about them, nor vast London, what is there in the general aspect of the new town of Edinburgh to compare even with Bath? As to the epithet of the *modern Balbec*, which is here so ludicrously conferred upon Edinburgh, are the inventors of the *so-rigueur* aware, that *even at the present day* the ruins of the Syrian city cover an area of nine miles? Did they ever read a description of its marble columns, its majestic temples, its sculptured entablatures, and its vistas of gigantic but beautiful ruins, in Volney, in Pococke, in Wood, or in Gibbon? All this is really too absurd, and we should be happy to acquit Mr. Chambers of any share of the folly; but in another place we find him joining in the ridiculous compliments all the Athenians think themselves bound to pay to their city. Speaking of a low buffoon who formerly wrote pasquinades in Edinburgh under the name of Claudero, he quotes one of that interesting person's magnificent compositions, part of which runs as follows:—

"Pekin or Nanquin shall not be able to compare with Edinburgh in magnificence. Our city shall be the greatest wonder of the world, and the fame of its glory shall reach the remotest ends of the earth." To this splendid passage Mr. Chambers adds the following note:—"Claudero did not anticipate how many of his predictions would so soon come to pass"—a sentence which unfortunately proves Mr. Chambers to be afflicted with the unhappy vanity of his countrymen.

Every spot in the ancient part of the modern Athens, it seems, has been illustrated by the residence of some of its haughty nobility; the wynds and closes seem to have been especially patronised by these noble persons:—

"The Earl of Leven and his family lived at the head of Skinner's close.—The family of the Earl of Cassilis lived in Kennedy's close.—In the second floor of James' court dwelt the Earl of Aberdeen.—The Duke of Gordon at the foot of the alley called Blair's close.—Lord Abernethy

hill in the Lawn-market close.---A house opposite the Tolbooth by Lord Coalstoun.---Lord Ale-moor in a second flat in the Covenant close.---Lord Kennet in the Horse wynd.---Lady Lovat lived in the second flat, * first door up stairs right hand, in Blackfriars' wynd.---The Earl of Morton in Strichen's close.---Lord Roystoun in the Old Assembly close."

Every wynd or close, in short, had its great man or woman; and sometimes, as we learn from Mr. Chambers, it was not easy to get these persons of quality removed, even after death.

"Old Miss Hepburn of Humber, who lived in the same tenement, remonstrated vehemently, and made no scruple of wondering 'what they war keepin' her sae lang for--stinkin' a' the stair!'—though one might have expected the delicacy of the old lady's sensations to be by no means acute, after a residence of thirty years in a common stair in Blackfriars' wynd. A witty tailor, who nestled in the garret, and who yet was not beyond reach of the annoyance, drily remarked to Miss Hepburn, that 'Lady Lovat had been but a *stinkin' madam** a' her life, and could na be expected to mend now."

It was quite common we find in the last century, "for ladies of quality to reside in *fourth flats* of old town houses, and give tea parties regularly every fortnight in the world." And "Tea, simple tea, was almost the only meal to which invitations were given." Sometimes the Scotch, with their usual prudence, contrived a truly economical mode of saving expense on these occasions. "When a family that had long indulged in *good society* in one of the *closes* of the High-street, and perhaps familiarly interchanging the *civilities of tea-drinking with their neighbours on the opposite side of the Alley*,* without leaving their abode or putting themselves to any farther expense or trouble, than merely opening their respective windows." (p. 54.)

But though the rage for economy was general among the Scotch of the period, it would seem that the national hatred of the English led them sometimes into enormous extravagance:

"There was also another old wool-dealer, —a Mr. John Ballantyne,—who kept a sort of minor bank in a cellar between the premises of the Tinklerian Doctor and the *Assembly land*; but his only business was the exchanging of Scotch for English notes, which he did at a profit of 2½ per cent—the jealousy and apprehension with which people at that time regarded the Bank of England inducing them to make this enormous sacrifice!"

We are sorry to find so *national* an author as Mr. Chambers giving place to the following quotation from Lady Suffolk's Correspondence; the letter is from the Duchess of Queensberry, and is by no means so much in favour of Scotch moralists as of Scotch sanctimoniousness.

"If you can, to be sure you will rejoice with me, for the sun has shone to-day,—that I am in hopes it will on Monday, that I may ride out; for on Sunday no such thing is allowed in this country, though we lie and swear, and steal, and do every other sort of of villany every other day of the week round. * * * *

Mr. Chambers lauds the inventive genius of the Scotch in their sobriquets; we happen not to be exactly of his opinion in the mat-

ter, but we submit the following passage to our readers, that they may judge for themselves on the subject:—

"The talent of the Scotch for conferring *soubriquets*: which may be attributed to the picturesque genius of the language, has often been remarked. They have another equally distinguished faculty of giving satirical nick-names to places. Thus, a goodly house of three stories upon the Dalkeith road, near the city, which was built about sixty years ago by one Hunter, a tailor, has been sneeringly denominated the *Castle o' Clouts*, in allusion to the profession of the builder. So also, a handsome villa, near Restalrig, erected about fifty years ago by a retired milliner, was designated *Lappet Ha'*. A line of houses, near Port Hopetoun, recently built by a rich cow-feeder, got the popular denomination of *milk-and-Water Place*. Various descriptive and satirical names of places occur in the map of Mid-Lothian, such as *Cleekemin. Clatterinshaw, Cauld-shouther, Peel-ye-flat, Frostie-neb, Hunger-'im out, Wanton-wa's, Sloken-drought, Peelmagaggie, &c.*"

Some of the articles are peculiarly interesting—for example, the following note relative to the spot where the union was signed:

"It has been mentioned in several late works, that the Union was signed in a summer-house or arbour in the garden behind the Earl of Murray's house in the Canongate. But this, though an extremely curious fact, is only part of the truth, if a still more recondite tradition, which we have now the pleasure of recording, is to be relied upon. It is allowed by our authority, that four Lords Commissioners signed the Union in the said arbour; but the mobs, which then kept the city in a state of the most outrageous disorder, getting knowledge of what was going on, the Commissioners were interrupted in their proceedings, and had to settle upon meeting in a more retired place, when opportunity offered. An obscure cellar in the High-street was fixed upon, and hired in the most secret manner. The noblemen whose signatures had not been procured in the summer-house, then met under cloud of night, and put their names to the detested contract, after which they all immediately decamped for London, before the people were stirring in the morning, when they might have been discovered and prevented. The place in which the deed was thus finally accomplished, is pointed out as that *laigh shop*, opposite to Hunter's Square, entering below Mr. Spankie's shop, being No. 177, High-street, and now occupied as a tavern and coach-office, by Mr. Peter Macgregor. It was in remote times usually called the *UNION CELLAR*, but has entirely lost that designation in latter years."

We add (though we have rather exceeded our limits) a short account of Mr. Chamber's visit to the Queen's Oratory, which shows he can be amusing, when amusement is his object.—

"The door we have endeavoured to describe, does not appear to have originally occupied this situation in the Palace, but rather some more important part of the building, before it was subdivided into small apartments for the use of the poor people who now occupy the whole. It is regarded as an object of

great curiosity by the tenants of the house, though those who occupy the ~~room~~ told us, when we called to inspect it, that they had much better want a door altogether as have one of so curious a sort, seeing they never got either night's rest or day's ease on account of it, and could sometimes scarcely *ca' the house their ain* for antiquarian gentlemen like ourselves who came to see it. 'But for my part,' said the good woman, as she wiped the dust from the Queen's nose with her apron, 'I would scorn any such impositions—and I like the door very weel—only, ye see, Sir, it's black and's *nae look of a thing*—and a good fir-deal door would answer our purpose as weel—but the landlord will be *nae expense*, as ye may see by the windows, that are maist of them broken;—here she pointed to the large window of the apartment, which had been an oriel one to the chapel in former times, though now patched and clouted with rags and brown paper, so as almost to exclude the light—and I can assure ye, Sir, there's many grand folk come here to see the door; the Queer-ane Society came a'in a bundle ae day, and maistly every ane o' them had silver spectacles, and were ilk ane mair civil than anither. &c., &c. &c."

Here we close our account of these Numbers. The book is interesting in its details, though the personages are generally sufficiently insignificant; but Mr. Chambers, with the joint aid of puns and pedigrees, contrives to carry us pleasantly through his work—which, bating the ludicrous vanity he occasionally displays whenever any thing or person Scotch comes across him*, is one that will last, and deserves to last, from the industrious and ingenious research it discovers.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

From the Literary Gazette.

A Voyage towards the South Pole, performed in the years 1822-4. Containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea to the 74th deg. of latitude; a Visit to Tierra del Fuego; Useful Information on the Coasting Navigation of Cape Horn and adjacent Lands: With Charts of Harbours, &c. By James Weddell, Esq. Master in the Royal Navy Lon. 1825. Longman & Co.

In every age it happens that large accessions to the general stock of knowledge are made as well from isolated instances of perseverance and professional skill, from incidental good fortune and casual circumstance, as from regular design scientifically prosecuted;—but it appears to have been reserved for the peculiar honour of this Country and of the present Reign, that an undertaking such as heretofore was never attempted but by powerful nations, should be aspired after and accomplished by native individual talent! When the attention of the world was excited by the exertions of our Government to explore the Northern Pole, scarcely was it known beyond the limits of a merchant's counting-house* that a similar enterprise was at the same time prosecuting, though with the humblest means

* For instance, we can tolerate "the great Sir Walter Scott,"—but when ~~he~~ comes to speak of "the celebrated" or "the illustrious James Boswell," we cannot help thinking that one might as well talk of "an illustrious Tom," or "the celebrated Jack."

* Meaning a proud and stingy man.

in the Southern extremity of the globe. A general knowledge of the fact would long ere now have rendered our author's name familiar to every tongue, and his Journal would not have wanted the thousand trumps of Fame to usher it to the world. As it is, the office of first unfolding its leaves has fallen upon us—an office not less flattering than gratifying, since by developing the fulfilment of the comprehensive services named in the title, we in a measure become heralds of the ample meed of praise earned by the merit and skill and spirit which have achieved so much that is universally beneficial, whether viewed in relation to Commerce, Hydrography, or Nautical Science.

We wish to be understood as attaching a degree of national consequence to this work; and on that account the unpretending and modest manner of its appearance enhances its value † there is nothing gaudy, meretricious, or presuming about it—nothing extraneous to the subject is introduced—its adornments are its own chaste simplicity and seaman-like integrity—the whole dictated by a spirit which inspires in the breast of the reader no feeling but that of admiration.

Our mode of proceeding will be, first to give a hasty sketch of the route of the voyage, and then to lay before the public such parts as appear to be the most generally interesting.

On the 17th Sept. 1822, the brig *Jane*, of Leith, 160 tons and 22 men, and the cutter *Beaufoy*, of London, 65 tons and 13 men, the former commanded by Mr. Weddell, the latter by Mr. Matthew Brisbane, and provisioned for two years, sailed from the Downs on an adventure for procuring seal-skins. The vessels separated below the Bill of Portland (the *Jane* having to touch at Madeira) and joined again on the 14th October at Bona Vista, one of the Cape de Verdes, for the purpose of taking in salt. On the 7th November they crossed the Equator, and on the 19th Dec. put into port St. Helena, lat. $40^{\circ} 34' 16''$, long. $65^{\circ} 32' 22''$, to repair a leak in the brig. On Dec. 30, in lat. $47^{\circ} 54'$, off Penguin Island, Capt. Weddell says:

"We had now decidedly taken our departure for a voyage of investigation to the Southward, and though we were a month later than I had intended, I was happy that we had made the brig comparatively effective; and was determined, should I not be successful at the South Orkneys, to presecute a search beyond the tracks of former navigators."

1823. Jan 7. Ice islands seen, and on the 11th the South Orkneys, which in a voyage the year before Mr. Weddell had reported to H. M. Commissioners of the Navy. Mr. W. carefully avoided the tracks of Captains Cook and Furneaux, and incidentally remarks how narrowly the latter in 1773 escaped seeing South Shetland and the South Orkneys, as 20 miles of a more southerly course would have given us a knowledge of S. Shetland fifty years ago.*—Mr. Weddell

* Jas. Mitchell, Esq. of London, and John Strachan, Esq. of Edinburgh, were co-owners with Mr. Weddell.

† But for the prevalence of other opinions than the writer's, the record of the voyage would have been confined merely to an official letter to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy.

‡ The discovery of S. Shetland was first communicated to the world through the columns of the *Literary Gazette*, in 1819.

embraced the present opportunity to seek for land between the S. Orkneys and Sandwich Land; and having satisfied himself of its non-existence, the ships early in February proceeded farther south. The weather was dark and foggy, the temperature of the air 37° , that of water 36° , the ships' lat. $61^{\circ} 44'$, long. $31^{\circ} 13' 15''$. But here the author shall speak for himself:

"From having had a long course of dense fogs and fresh gales, the decks of our vessels were constantly wet, which produced amongst our seamen colds, agues, and rheumatisms. To remedy this in some measure, I had the ship's cooking stove moved below for their comfort, and good fires kept for drying their clothes; and by attending to these matters, and administering a little medicine, their complaints were soon removed.

"During the 6th and 7th we passed many ice islands, one of which I estimated to be two miles in length, and 250 feet high. The wind prevailed between WSW and WNW with foggy and clear weather alternately. At noon we observed in latitude $64^{\circ} 15'$, and our longitude by chronometers was $30^{\circ} 46'$. The variation by azimuth in the forenoon was $8^{\circ} 19'$ easterly.

"At 10 o'clock at night, the weather being foggy, we narrowly escaped striking an ice island in passing. We hailed our consort, but she was so close to our stern that she passed also very near to it. The temperature of air at 8 o'clock in the evening was 34° , that of water 36° . In the afternoon of the 9th, the fog clearing away, we saw an appearance of land in the NW; but, after the usual practice of pursuing all such appearance, we discovered it to be one of our delusive attendants, the fog banks. The wind now shifted to south and blew strong, accompanied with snow squalls.

"At day-light in the morning of the 10th the chief mate reported land within sight, in the shape of a sugar-loaf; as soon as I saw it I believed it to be a rock, and fully expected to find *terra firma* a short distance to the southward.

"It was two o'clock in the afternoon before we reached it; and not till then, when passing within 300 yards, we could satisfy ourselves that it was not land, but black ice. We found an island of clear ice lying close, and detached above water, though connected below, which made a contrast of colour that had favoured or rather completed the deception. In short, its north side was so thickly incorporated with black earth, that hardly any person at a distance would have hesitated to pronounce it a rock. This was a new disappointment, and seriously felt by several of our crew, whose hopes of having an immediate reward for their patience and perseverance were again frustrated.*

"The wind was at south and blowing a fresh gale, with which we might have gone rapidly to the northward; but the circumstance of having seen this ice island so loaded with earth, encouraged me to expect that it had disengaged itself from land possessing a considerable quantity of soil; and that our arrival at that very desirable object might, perhaps, not be very distant. These impressi-

* Mr. Weddell had offered a reward of 10*l*. to the man who should first discover land.

ons induced me to keep our wind, and we stood to the SW.

"I may here remark that many of the doubtful rocks laid down in the chart of the North Atlantic have been probably objects similar to what I have described; and still remain unascertained, to the great annoyance of all cautious navigators. Our latitude at noon was by account $66^{\circ} 26'$, and our longitude by chronometers $32^{\circ} 32'$. The temperature of the air was $35^{\circ} 30'$ that of water 34° .

"On the 11th in the morning the wind shifted to SW by S, and we stood to the SE. At noon our latitude by observation was $65^{\circ} 32'$, that of account $65^{\circ} 53'$; and the chronometers giving 44 miles more westing than the log. We had in three days experienced a current running N 64° W 48 miles: the difficulty, however, of keeping a correct reckoning, from the many changes made in the course and quantity of sail, must subject the error to a suspicion of arising more from bad observation than from a real current. We had evidently been set to the northward and westward, which is contrary to what is generally the case, as the current almost constantly sets to the eastward. In the afternoon I found the variation by azimuth $12^{\circ} 2'$ east.

"During the 12th and 13th we had the wind from SSW, and we stood to the SE. Ice islands were numerous, and on the 14th at noon our latitude by account was $68^{\circ} 28'$, and longitude by chronometers $29^{\circ} 43' 15''$. In the afternoon, with the ship's SSW, the variation by azimuth was $8^{\circ} 5'$ east. At four o'clock ice islands were so numerous as almost to prevent our passing; sixty-six were counted around us, and for about 50 miles to the south we had seldom fewer in sight.

"On the 15th at noon our latitude observed was $68^{\circ} 44'$, by account 69° ; this difference of 16 miles in the latitude with easing given by chronometers, makes a current in 4 days of N 53° E 27 miles. In the forenoon, with the ship's head S by W, I took a set of azimuths, which to my great astonishment gave the variation but $1^{\circ} 20'$ east; in the afternoon I took a second set, which gave $4^{\circ} 58'$. As I had taken great pains in making the observations, and the instruments were good, however unaccountable this great difference was, I could not do otherwise than abide by the result.

"On the 16th at noon our latitude by account was $70^{\circ} 26'$, and longitude by chronometers $29^{\circ} 58'$; the wind was moderate from the westward, and the sea tolerably smooth. Ice islands had almost disappeared, and the weather became very pleasant. Through the afternoon we had the wind fresh from the NE, and we steered SW by W.

"In the morning of the 17th the water appearing discoloured, we hove a cast of the lead, but found no bottom. A great number of birds of the blue peterel kind were about us, and many hump and finned back whales.

"In the morning I took an amplitude, which gave variation $12^{\circ} 24'$ east. The wind had shifted to the SE and became light. Our latitude at noon by account was $71^{\circ} 34'$, and longitude by chronometers $30^{\circ} 12'$. As the weather was now more settled, our consort sailed wide, in order to extend our view.

"On the 18th the weather was remarkably fine, and the wind in the S E. Having unfortunately broken my two thermometers, I could not exactly ascertain the temperature, but it was certainly not colder than we had found it in December (summer) in the latitude of 61°. With the ship's head S W by S, at about 8h 30' in the morning, I took a set of azimuths, which gave variation 13° 23' east. At noon our latitude by observation was 72° 38', by account 72° 24'; hence, with chronometer difference of longitude, we had been set in three days S 62° W, distance 30 miles. In the afternoon I took a long set of azimuths, which gave variation 19° 58'. This increase in so short a distance seemed unsatisfactory; on which account I neglected no opportunity of making observations in order to reconcile these irregularities. I had all the compasses brought upon deck, and I found them to agree, but rather inactive in traversing.

"In the evening we had many whales about the ship, and the sea was literary covered with birds of the blue peteral kind. NOT A PARTICLE OF ICE OF ANY DESCRIPTION WAS TO BE SEEN. The evening was mild and serene, and had it not been for the reflection, that probably we should have obstacles to contend with in our passage northward, through the ice, our situation might have been envied. The wind was light and easterly during the night, and we carried all sail. The sun's amplitude in the morning of the 19th, when the ship's head was S by E, gave variation 15° 10' east.

"The weather being pleasant, our carpenter was employed in repairing a boat, and we were enabled to make several repairs on the sails and rigging. At noon our latitude by observation was 73° 17', and longitude by chronometers 35° 54' 45". In the evening, by several sets of amplitudes, I found the variation to be but 5° 35' east. About midnight it fell calm, but presently a breeze sprang up from the S W by W, and we hauled on a wind S by E.

"In the morning of the 20th the wind shifted to S by W and blew a fresh breeze, and seeing a clouded horizon, and a great number of birds in the S E, we stood in that direction. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when the ship's head was E S E, I took a set of azimuths, which gave variation 11° 20' east. The atmosphere now became very clear, and nothing like land was to be seen. Three ice islands were in sight from the deck, and one other from the mast-head. On one we perceived a great number of penguins roosted. Our latitude at this time, 20th February, 1822, was 74° 15', and longitude 34° 16' 45". The wind blowing fresh at south, prevented, what I most desired, our making farther progress in that direction. I would willingly have explored the S W quarter, but taking into consideration the lateness of the season, and that we had to pass homewards through 1000 miles of sea strewn with ice islands, with long nights, and probably attended with fogs, I could not determine otherwise than to take advantage of this favourable wind for returning.

"I much regretted that circumstances had not allowed me to proceed to the southward, when in the latitude of 65°, on the 27th of January, as I should then have had sufficient time to examine this sea to my satisfaction."

After some observations on the variation of the compass, Mr. W. proceeds—

"The Aurora Australis, which Mr. Foster saw in his voyage round the world with Captain Cook, in the year 1773, I particularly looked for during the time the sun was beneath the horizon, which was more than six hours, but nothing of the kind was observable. As the twilight, however, was never out of the sky, that might be the cause of its not being visible.

"The remarkable and distorted appearances which objects and the horizon itself assume by refraction in high northern latitudes, occurred here but little more than in an ordinary way. The water spouted by whales half an hour after sun-rise in the morning of the 19th exhibited an increased refraction, but it soon disappeared.

"The reason of this phenomenon not existing as singularly in the south as it does in corresponding northern latitudes, may be attributed to this sea being clear of field ice.

"It distinctly appears to me, that the conjecture of Captain Cook, that field ice is formed and proceeds from land, and is not formed in the open sea, is true. He latterly, however, changes his opinion from having found ice solid in field in the latitude of 70 degrees to the northward of Bhering's Straits. But I think it likely that the ice he fell in with there proceeded from land in the north, not more distant perhaps than 150 miles. No person can doubt the probability of my conjecture when it is remembered, that in the latitude of 74° 15' south, (which, according to the received opinion of former navigators that the southern hemisphere is proportionably colder by 10 degrees of latitude than the northern, would be equal to 84° 15' north) I found a sea perfectly clear of field ice; whereas in the latitude of 61° 30', about 100 miles from the land, I was beset in heavy packed ice. As in that situation we could not see the land, had I not known of the existence of South Shetland, I might have fallen into the commonly received error that this ice proceeded continuously from the South. If, therefore, no land exist to the south of the latitude at which I arrived, viz. 74° 15',—being 5° 5', or 214 geographical miles further south than Captain Cook, or any preceding navigator reached, how is it possible that the South Pole should not be more attainable than the North, about which we know there lies a great deal of land?

"The excessive cold of the southern hemisphere has been variously accounted for, every philosopher adopting that theory which best suited his own hydrographical system. Saint Pierre supposes it to proceed from a cupola of ice surrounding the South Pole, and stretching far northward. We have now better data to go upon; for though great exertions were used in the years 1773 and 1774 to discover the *terra australis incognita* without success, yet we find there is a range of land lying as far north as the latitude of 61 degrees. We may also conjecture, without much fear of being in the wrong, that the land with which we are acquainted, lying in latitude of 61 degrees, and in longitude 54° 30', namely, the east end of South Shetland, stretches to the W. S. W. beyond the longitude in which Captain Cook penetrated to the latitude of 71° 10'. It is this land which,

no doubt, ought to be looked upon as the source from which proceeds the excessive cold of these regions. The temperature of air and water in the latitude of 60 and 61 degrees, I have mentioned to be but little above the freezing point. The cold earthless land, and its immense ice islands, which are continually separating in the summer, and are made by prevailing westerly winds, almost to girdle the earth, is evidently the cause of the very low temperature which prevails.

"The part of the country which I have seen is without soil, rearing in columns of impenetrable rock, inclosing and producing large masses of ice, even in the low latitude of 60° 45'.

"It is certain that ice islands are formed only in openings or recesses of land; and field ice, I think, is not readily formed in a deep sea.

"On soundings, the water is soon cooled down, to the freezing point; hence field ice is found at the distance of many miles from any shore. These considerations induce me to conclude, that from having but three ice islands in sight, in latitude 74 degrees, the range of land, of which I have spoken, does not extend more southerly than the 73d degree. If this be true, and if there be no more land to the southward, the antarctic polar sea may be found less icy than is imagined, and a clear field of discovery, even to the South Pole, may therefore be anticipated.

"Having now determined on returning, I made the signal to our consort to bear up and steer N. W. and we made all possible sail.

"Our crews were naturally much disappointed at our ill success in not finding a southern land, as their interest in the voyage was to be a proportion of the cargo procured. In order, therefore, to reanimate them by acknowledging their merit, I expressed my approbation of their patient and orderly behaviour, and informed them that they were now to the southward of the latitude to which any former navigator had penetrated. Our colours were hoisted, and a gun was fired, and both crews gave three cheers. These indulgences with an allowance of grog, dispelled their gloom, and infused a hope that fortune might yet be favourable.

"In honour of our most gracious Sovereign, the name of King George the Fourth's Sea was given to this hitherto unvisited part of the ocean."

The return of the vessels was by South Georgia, the Falkland Islands (where they wintered) Cape Horn, Santa Cruz, and from Monte Video to Falmouth in 59 days, after an absence of nearly two years.

This Voyage is pregnant with incident as well as information, and will afford us much to enlarge on hereafter; for the present we cannot lay it aside without an expression of gladness for its success, and of wonder that in all the dangers attendant on navigation in Southern latitudes, confessedly greater than in the Greenland Seas, two such frail barks should eventually have escaped destruction. Neither of them, it appears, had more than a 2½ inch plank in the bottom! The seamanship must have equalled the ardour which from beginning to end characterized the unprecedented and perilous enterprise.